CAPITAL TOPICS. THE PREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK

- LEIPOLD'S LIVELY LETTER

INGALLS ON THE STAND

Revenue Appointments Charles E. Holt has been appointed storkeeper for the First district of California; J. Walter Howen and Samuel D. Webb, gaugers for the Fifth district of Virginia; Warren P. Copp. to

The Judiciary Committee yesterday agreed to demand of the Union and Central Pacific rail roads an offer within ten days of a basis of settle ment with the Government for the interest paid semand a basis of providing for redemption of the bonds and payment of all the interest at maturity.

Financial. were \$192,108.80, and from customs \$400,564.49. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$5,654,669; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$38,015,000; ecin, \$70,901,259; including coin certificates, \$25,-221,660; constanding legal tenders, \$370,755,248.

Where the Money Goes. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, chairman of the Naval Committee, yesterday seked the House to pages, which will cost about \$100,000, at the rate \$5 a page for printing and binding. It is the t unintelligible jargon, being elaborate an

Confirmations The Senate in executive session yesterday con Lee, Indian agent for Michigan agency; F. C. Godfrey, Indian agent for Mescalero Apache y, New Mexico: Second Lieutenant Richard sch, to be first lieutenant in the Marine

Mr. St. James, post trader at Camp Apache, rizona, has been summoned here to testify before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He figures up his expenses from Tueson here at \$2,500, while his fees as a witness amount to only \$350, mileage, and per diem. He will testify to-day to the simple fact that he was appointed on recommendation of the officers of the post; that he never paid a cent to anybody for his position, and has not been asked for or paid any political assessments.

An unusually large week's work was done in the Patent Office during the week ending yester-day. The records show that in that time there were 313 patents issued, 12 reissues, 15 designs, 40 were one patents issued, 12 reissues, 15 designs, 40 trade-marks and 14 labels. This is further proof of the thorough manner in which Commissioner Duell has systematized the workings of his office. There would be much less red tape in the manner in which the business of the several Departments is carried on if there were more officials like Mr. Duell.

Dr. T. S. Verdi was before the House Commi tee of the District of Columbia yesterday, in secret session, to give information regarding the general working of the Board of Health, duties of inspectors, manner of giving contracts, expenditures, &c. He knew nothing, he tessified, o ditures, &c. ric knew monage, we exceed a members of the board having an interest in the Odorless Excavating Company. Dr. D. W. Bliss was also before the committee in regard to the contract to the Odorless Excavating Company. District Matters in the Senate Committee.

The Senate Committee on the District of Colum cock and Robertson the resolution introduced by District Committee to investigate and report as to District Committee to investigate and report as to whether the distributing reservoir near Georgetown is properly protected from the waste and drainage of the highways and grounds adjacent thereto. Mr. Robertson was directed to report adversely Mr. Morton's joint resolution providing that the qualified voters of the District of Columbia hold an election to determine whether they desire suffrage. Mesers, Merrimon and Ingalis were directed to examine Senate bill 866 to incorporate the National Surgical Institute of the District of Columbia, and to make such a report as they may deem proper. Gen. Ingalls Before the Military Committee. The Committee on Military Affairs yesterday heard Gen. Rufus Ingalis in regard to changing

the Quartermaster General's office from Fifteenth and G streets to Fifteenth street and Pennsylva nia avenue. He said that when he went into the old office he found it dirty, and an insecure place for the records. He then made inquiry why such a building was kept, and found that Gen. Meigs had a year before recommended removal to the Hamilton house. Fourteenth and K streets. Witness said he was offered the new building, corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, at much less rental, and also found it possessed many advantages over the building then occupied: that it was better suited for an office, larger, and afforded means of concentrating other bureaus there, thus giving with greater convenience a large reduction of expenditure. He said the War Department, and not he, was responsible for the change. He said he had not expressed any mortification about the expense of fitting up the new place, but had been misled and disappointed as to the Man Prender. nia avenue. He said that when he went into the

penitentiary and the almshouse have been ransacked to furnish witnesses for the so-called "in vestigating committees" of the present Confed vestigating committees" of the present Contederate House of Representatives. Now they have found one lower depth untried, for they have plunged boildy into the silme and fifth of "Murder Bay," and brought to the surface one George W. Prender, an ex-Treasury clerk, ex-keeper of a "whisky mill" in "Hooker's Division?" on Ustreet, but now of the Signal Corps. Prender, who has some clerical ability, was employed by General Spinner until his irregularities drove him out of Governmental employ. He boasts a letter from General S. as to his high "moral character," but does not admit that it was obtained only by his "special pleadings." He will be a fit subject to place upon the sand to impeach the honorable ex-Secretaries of the past, to say nothing of the venerable gentieman whose incorruptibility won for him the soubriquet of the "Watch-dog of the freasury." General Spinner's amiability carefully hid the shortcomings of this fellow. But in this community cleaner evidence will be needed before much respect will be shown this new capture of the slams and bywoys of the most debased portion of this District. His statement was peddied on the streets months ago, but being refused by all papers of respectability, irrespective of party, he has at last found vent through the common sewer of the day. A "rebell" by his own proclamation, he has found his proper level. crate House of Representatives. Now they have Another Lunatic on the Stand.

The Insane Asylum investigation was the feature in the news line vesterday, because of the voluminous testimony of Mrs. F. H. Taylor, of Jersey City, which has already been predicted by the New York papers. She testified that herbrother had been there and been badly treated, and that other patients had experienced cruelties. On Monday, a man who had been looked for by the committee for a month, and was expected to open a "bonanna" mine against the President, was called. He testified that a high officer had done him great wrong. Witness went to Europe and recently returned, much to the chagrin of this official. Detectives had followed him to the steamer when he went away. But he returned without their knowledge, to go before the committee. The prominent official was President Grant. Within a few days the President had called at his room at night to beg him not to go before the committee.

Questions were put to him, whereby it was intended that the wrong should be shown and the interview stated, but the witness persistently refused to answer. The committee was not full, and an adjournment and consultation took place, wherein it was decided that the witness must testify or be Hallet Kilbourned. Still he refused, and all sorts of dedges were resorted to to make him tell his story. Finally the following questions to the state of the story.

then wanted a hasty attendment of the very ambifiest and credulous committee.

Q. What time at night did the President call on you? A. Twelve ciclor.

Q. Was your door booked? A. Yes.

Q. Was were your desire? A. I was in bed.

Q. Did you get up and let him in? A. No. His spirit came in the window.

Q. Is all this testimony of a spiritualistic nature? A. Ob, yes? I rever saw him, except in spirit.

Affairs in the Pension Office. D. L. Gitt, esq., for several years chief of the nall division of the Pension Office, but relieved of his charge and assigned to a less responsible desk by Commissioner Atkinson, has been re-instated by Commissioner Bently to his former large experience, he is admirably fitted.
Gift will be an ernament to the position, by
solely so, for he is known throughout the off

The business in this bureau, which, in consequence of the numerous changes of its head, of late, had fallen behind, is rapidly being brought up to current date, and everything properly righted. The new Commissioner, Mr. Hently, has already shown that he understands the requirements of his responsible pocifion, and that he is well qualified to fulfill them. It is to be regretted that the salary attached to this office is so small in comparison to the amount of labor required, and ability requisite to a proper discharge of its duties.

Mr. Bently will show a considerable degree of atriotism, if, unlike the last eight or ten gentlepatriotism, if, unlike the last eight or ten goatio-men who occupied the same position, he sticks un-der such unfavorable circumstances. It has be-come customary among the clerks of this bureau to ask the question when they enter upon their duties in the morning, "Well, who is Commis-sioner this morning?" So frequent and numerous have been the changes in the past few years that, daily, letters regarding pension claims are re-ceived from all parts of the country, addressed to ex-Cemmissioners Morgan, Chris, C. Cex, Barrett, Van Arnum, Baker, Atkinson, Gitt, and Bently, Nearly all of these gentlemen finding after a short administration over the affairs of the Pen-sion Office that the work was exceedingly hard short administration over the affairs of the Pen-sion Office that the work was exceedingly hard and the salary proportionately small, failed to stick, but sent in their resignations almost before their seats had become warm.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The following letter was sent yesterday by Con issience R. H. T. Leipold, of the Fre

slanders with which to blast the reputation of honest men:

In my letter to you of the 2d ultimo I respectfully requested that an opportunity be given me to be heard on the subject of certain charges alleged to have been preferred against me before your committee by one George D. Johnson, and that I be permitted to confront him before you. This was denied me, as was also my further request that I might see his testimony. I have a similar request to make with reference to the testimony said to have been given before your commissee by one C. B. Purris and Mr. LeRoy Tuttle, reflecting upon my conduct as one of the commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and in view of the very injurious character of this testimony I sincerely hope that the favor asked will be accorded to me. The testimony is simply outrageous and wholly devoid of

mony is simply outrageous and wholly devoid of truth.

I have never attempted, either directly or indirectly, to persuade or induce any depositor of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to dispose of his or her pass-book, neither have I ever paid or offered to pay any money or other consideration for any such pass-book or other claim against the company; neither have I ever had, nor have I now, any interest, either directly or indirectly, in any such pass-books or claims. On the contrary, I have always endeavored to persuade anyand all who have approached me on the subject to hold on to their books, telling them that they were more valuable to them than they could possibly be to any one else, and to prevent any and all traffic in said books. I myself prepared, prescribed and rigidly adhered to a rule, under no circumstances to recognize any assignment of such books. The statements of Purvis that I announced soon after I was appointed, my intention of making all I could out of the affair, and in fact the entire interview which Purvis claims to have had on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Jno. H. Cook as attorney, and of Mr. Wormley as auctioneer for the commissioners, and my manner and reply is a gross perversion of truth; and if my colleagues, including his own father, are put upon the stand, and under oath, they connot but corroborate what I say in regard to this matter.

The allegation that Mr. Totten had paid or of-

my colleagues, including his own father, are put upon the stand, and under oath, they counct but corroborate what I say in regard to this matter.

The allegation that Mr. Totten had paid or offered to pay me any sum of money is also false, and so, too, is the charge that there is any professional connection between us, other than that I have asked him to associate my name as counsel of record in such of the bank cases as might be intrusted to him. The propriety of this association of my name with that of Mr. Totten in making the matter of my name with that of Mr. Totten in making the matter of my name with that of Mr. Totten in making the matter of my name with that of Mr. Totten in making the matter of my name with that of Mr. Totten in making the matter of my profession, a purpose which I had in view when I resigned my position in the Treasury lepartment, and which I not only gave to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury as the main reason for my resignation, but also announced to those of the trustees of the company who were friendly to me at the time of and prior to my election as commissioner. A further object to be secured by the association was that in the event of anything happening to Mr. Totten I might be fully posted about the several cases, and, if necessary, take charge of them.

The reason I have not appeared in court in any of the cases has simply been because of the want of time. I have never, however, received or charged, either directly or indirectly, one cent for services rendered in these cases, and Col. Totten understands that any services of this kind I may render are to inure to the benefit of the company entirely.

When it is remembered that I incurred the serious displeasure of Purvis by my strenous resistance of his repeatedly attempted officious in-

When it is remembered that I incurred the serious displeasure of Purvis by my stremuous resistance of his repeatedly attempted officious intermeddlig in the business of the commissioners, and his attempted dictation as to what we should and should not do, and as to whom we should and should not employ, the animus of this cruel and unjust attack upon my character by this person may readily be inferred.

My dear sir, I court the fullest investigation into all my official acts, but do let me have a chance to defend myself and to confront my accusers.

'ongressional printer last evening, and the fol-

"Colonel Ciapp, they have a good many stories in circulation about you, principally among which that you have allowed your petty cash book to run behind the detailed account as expressed in the regular cash book, and that you have kept momey in bank belonging to the Government, drawing interest for your personal benefit. How about that?"

"In regard to the cash-book, the cammittee discovered errors to the amount of \$200.50 within the term of seven years. These were crucial footing, which had not been simply the control of \$200.50 within the term of seven years. These were crucial footing, which had not been simply the collection of \$200.50 within the term of seven years. These were crucial footing, which had not been simply the collection of \$200.50 within the term of seven years. These were crucial footing, which had not been sometiment. They were did not not be the seven the seven of the thook, as mistakes, and the chief clerk proposed at once to make them good, for he believed he had the money there, and that there was a mistake between his books and the money. As to money in bank, never to my knowledge has a dollar in money belonging to the United States been placed in bank from my office under the sales of documents, speeches and Congressional Records, as charged. Payments were frequently made to the office, by Congressinen and others, in checks and drafts which could not be negotiated atpar here at the banks, but had been received as an accommodation. The chief clerk made an arrangement with the Motropolitan Savings bank to take those checks and drafts and collect them and pass the money to his credit, he to check out the same when he should be notified that there was any amount of money in hand under those collections. They accumulated unfer those collections as the second details and collect them and pass the money to his credit, he to check out the same when he should be received and taken out, and the second details and the second details and the second details and the second details and the second de

thirty or forty committees has been chiefly with-held from the office, but must sooner or later come. Then, under the requirements of the com-mittees that the werk shall be done at once, if possible, libers will be a great stress upon the office, and the expense of doing that printing is liable to be increased from its being thrown out-of the regular time. It will be nearly all special work when it comes, and of course must be done under special rates. This will everwhelm the office, and Congress will either be obliged to wait the regular course of the business, or there will be an excess of work out of hours, which will be very expensive to the Government. When the work course they will either have to wait and let-isate its course with the organized force of the office, or there must be an increase of force as well as expense."

it alle its course with the organized force of the office, or there must be an increase of force as well asexpense."

The above is the result of a burried talk with Col. Clapp, but it may be added from observation in the Committee-room on Friating, where this investigation has been conducted, that a witness does not have the least bit of show for telling the truth. As an instance of this, there is a man by the name of Singleton, who puts on more airs than a head waiter in a hotel, and asks questions with a lie at the end of them, expecting the witness to answer "Yes." Mr. Larcombe, the financial clerk of the Government printing office, who has been in that office since in was organized, and has held the same position all the time, was so brow-leaten by Mr. Singleton that it was with difficulty that he could testify at all. Mr. Singleton tried to make him lie, and threatened if he did not lie he would be taken before the bar of the House and placed as a witness in contempt.

Mr. Singleton was by the honesty and persistency of this officer forced to permit the witness to tell the truth, especially as every member of the committee knew that Mr. Larcombe went there to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The filterings of this committee, through the imbedile brains of intimate (riends, are spili into the cars of some newspaper men as facts. It will be interesting for the public to spare time enough from the 3,000 volumes of testimeny they will be apt to read, if they read the testimeny in all the investings put by members of that committee. It may be stated right here that it is estimated that the testimony so far taken by the investigating committees will amount to 3,000 volumes of 850 printed will amount to 3,000 volumes of 850 printed.

The Impeachment Trial. The impeachment managers of the House of Representatives to day filed with the Secretary of the Senate their sur-rejoinder to the rejoinder of General Belknap, which was filed yesterday. They reiterate in the name of the House and a

They reiterate, in the name of the House and of the people of the United States, the assertions of their first replication to the plea of William W. Beiknap, to the effect that the Senate has jurisalistion to hear and determine the articles of impeachment preserved, and that the House of Representatives are ready to verify and prove the same, and continue, "Wherefore, insamuch as the same, and continue, "Wherefore, insamuch as the same, and continue, "Wherefore, insamuch as the same, the said House of Representatives prayingment thereon according to law."

In the next place, they accept so much of Gen. Belknap's rejoinder as "demands trial according to law," but, as to the remainder of his rejoinder, they deny that the House of Representatives should be barred from maintaining the said articles of impeachment against him by reason of any of the statements, contained therein, became, reserving to themselves all advantages of exception to the insufficiency of said statements, they deny each and every averment which denies or traverses the acts and intents, charged against said defendant in their second replication, and they reaffirm the truth of the matters stated therein, "and pray judgment therein according to law."

The sur-rejoinder is signed by the Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. James I. Christic, deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, has just returned from New York, where he went to summons Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, General Custer, H. T. Vail, cashier of the Bank of Commerce of New York, and E. T. Bartlett, a lawyer of that city, as witnesses on the part of the House impeachment managers in the trial of General Beiknap. Mr. Christie found all of these parties, and they will be ready for examination on Thursday. day before the Committee on Expenditu

War Department, but his testimeny did not de-elop anything. He testimed at length. NATIONAL FINANCES. The Way, to be Monetarily Prosperous-Our

Banking System

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: This subject I propose to treat in my own way, and, as I have been taught by age and experience, I consider practical knowledge of more value than fine-spun theories. The private life of the citizens of a sation has much to do with the of the citizens of a nation has much to do with the petuating confidence. Industry and economy in private life, as well as public, are absolutely re-quisite for national prosperity. Extravagance and debauchery will destroy any nation. Hence,

that if the people are frugal and the rulers just, so far a nation will have character. IF THE PEOPLE ARE PRUGAL they will manufacture everything necessary for their use, and not depend on foreign nations, and will have something for export and more in value than they import, or, at least, export sufficient to finally become bankrupt.

In order to carry on the business of any country it is necessary that its paper currency should be equal to gold, and as I deem it impossible to do business without a paper currency it must come to a par with gold. Here, I remark, a diffusion of

business without a paper currency it must come to a par with gold. Here, I remark, a diffusion of opinion exists among our people, whether our currency shall be all greenbacks or all national currency. In my opinion it would be an insane policy to make it all greenbacks. It is too great a power, and our rulers could not be trueted with such, and if the currency was all greenbacks the Government could not refuse its own currency in receipt for customs. The national banking system is the best ever devised. Violent changes in the monetary system are not prudent or beneficial. The Government should discreetly withdraw the greenback currency gradually, giving the national banks the preference by receiving from them pro rata the greenbacks and placing to their credit in the sub-Treasury gold to the amount of 20 per cent. of their capital, to be held for the redemption of their currency after January 1879. Then the Government should pay specie on the national bank circulation for each bank to the amount of its gold deposit. This would give us a paper currency as near equal to gold as we can make it. Any bank after Junuary, 1879, not keeping a deposit in gold, or its equivalent in silver, in the Treasury, equal to 20 per cent. of its circulation, for TRIRTY DAYS AFTER NOTICE,

THIRTY DAYS AFTER NOTICE,

to go into bankruptcy. After February 1, 1879, the Treasurer should reissue greenbacks for the running expenses of the Government, at his discretion, to be redeemed through the banks as aforesaid, and report to the next Congress each year the amount of each year's reissue. The fractional currency is better than a silver currency, and lighter to carry, and the Government should continue to issue it.

After the national banks, make the stockholders personally responsible to depositors of currency to the amount of their stock, to be paid on demand in currency, the silver should be run into bars for commercial and manufacturing purposes. The Government should stop paying the national debt, except the interest; fund the six per cent. bonds into a lower denomination as fast as possible; stop paying claims against the Government, for they are mostly fraudulent, and their loss is better for the people than their payment to speculators; economize every way to get to specie payment. There always has and always will be panies and commercial depressions, and paper money will go down from ten to fifteen per cent. discount. Banks never did manage to keep perpetual specie payment, and in this country this happens about every ten or fifteen years. This should be guarded against. Therefore the Government should allow the Secretary such power at such times, if there be a great ostflow of specie to foreign countries, to put a check upon it by redeeming the currency at from one to ten per cent. discount, but no discount to be kept as a reserved fund to pay the interest on the national debt, and this amount TO BE REPORTED TO CONGRESS EVERY YEAR.

TO BE EEFORTED TO CONGRESS EVERT YEAR.

This would have the effect similar to raising bank interest. In England when there is an outflow of gold, and establishes an equilibrium.

Five years after resumption, or when business guis settled, the fractional currency should be redeemed through the banks by degree as silver accumulates.

Ten years after resumption, or when business becomes settled, the specie deposits of the banks should be transferred from the Treasury to the banks, requiring them to redeem their own currency instead of through the Treasury of the United States, keeping up the reissuing of the green-backs for current expenses, and then give the Comptroller of the Currency power in the case of panies, if he thinks prudent to privilege the banks, to require thirty days' notice when bills are presented upon which specie payment is demanded, and if the outflow of specie is still too great for the banks to withstand, then with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury he may suspend specie payments for one year. Human sagacity is not sufficient to foresee the future, but the experience of the past should give us wisdom to avoid calamity, or ward them off when we know that such circumstances will arise.

It is unnecessary to wait till 1870 to resume specie payments. It appears that as soon as the Government can raise specie to redeem twenty per cent. of the banking capital, or national bank circumstances will arise.

REACHED AND MAINTAINED:

REACHED AND MAISTAINED;

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

em of weights and measures. Referred to the

Judiciary, reported bills for
REMOVAL OF FOLITICAL DISABILITY
of Wm. L. Manly, of New Yorks Francis P.
Nicholson, of Louisiana; Sam Jones, of Virginia,
and Walter H. Jenifer, of Maryland. Placed on ubmitted a resolution that the diplomatic galery, during the impeachment trial, be reserved actualities for members of the legations

the majority of the committee on this subject, and at his request the bill was placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Mr. Symmen called up the bill to remove the political disabilities of Jos. E. Slaughter, of Alaphama. Parsed. political disabilities of Jos. E. Slaughter, of Abbama. Passed.
Mr. DAWES called up the bill for the relief of
Julia E. Seeley, postmistrees at Great Barringten, Mass. Passed.
Ear. PADDOCK, by request, introduced a bill
to promete education in the District of Columbia.
Committee on the District of Columbia.
Air. PADDOCK, from Committee on Public
Lands, reported House bill to amend the acts encuraging the growth of timber on Western lands.
Placed on the calendar.
Mr. EATON introduced a bill relating to practice in the circuit and district courts. Judiciary,
Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill to restore
Wm. J. Montgomery, late first assistant engineer,
to the active list of the navy. Naval Affairs.
Mr. SPENOER, by request, introduced a bill to
incorporate the National Sanitary and Abattoir
Company of the District of Columbia. District
Committee.

Mr. West railed up the bill to amend the Aus.

Mr. West railed up the bill to amend the Aus.

Mr. Mr. SPENOER by request introduced a bill to

mmittee. Mr. WEST called up the bill to survey the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific route, which, after discus-tion, was indifinitely postponed. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Me., the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

pointed on the committee on the part of and Senate, Mr. SARGENT moved that the Senate insist om it was just as much in

Arr. SARGENT said the Senate could do so if it pleased, fif it was willing that the Government should lose millions of dollars by reason of the fill-advised reductions of the House bill He further maintained that the Senate had a perfect right to majuration that the Scante had a perfect right to make amendments.

After some further discussion of acconsequence, the question was taken on Mr. Scenetic's motion, when it was rejected—ayes 4, noss 41—the firmatives being Messrs. Cockhell, Eaton, McChenery and McDorallo. ion of Mr. SARGENT was then agreed to, hair appointed as the committee of con-

SILVER COIN.

SILVER COIN.

The unfinished business, being the bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin, was taken up.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada who was entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks at the point where he broke off yesterday. He discussed the requisites for specie resumption, and said we would need for that purpose \$410,000,000 in specie, of which, based on the act of 1873, \$350,000,000 would be needed in gold. He asked where was this gold to come from. Hwe attempted to resume in 1879, with only \$400,000,000, we may be set back forty years. It is impossible to resume specie payments in gold alone. Let us try to grasp the full significance of this proposition, if even it be only in one respect—that of the capacity of the mines of the world to supply it with gold enough to measure its exchanges without the co-ordinate employment of silver. Given bills of exchange, given certificates of deposit, given bank bills, given Government legal-tender notes, given railways, telegraphs—in short, any form of representative or non-representative money or of agencies for increasing the

RAPIDITY OF 1TS CIRCULATIONgiven all these, and the world now employs them all whenever and wheresoever they can be employed with safety or advantage, and often when neither one nor the other is secured; given all these, and yet a certain quantity of the precious metals is needed at bottom, as the foundation upon which the entire basis of credit, safe and unsafe, must rest. Now, how much does this indispensable quantity of the precious metals amount to at

which the entire basis of credit, said and unsafe, must rest. Now, how much does this indispensable quantity of the preclous metals amount to at the present time?

There is no difficulty in answering this question. The world's stock of coin is \$5,700,000,000, of which nearly one half is of silver. Of this sum Europe, America and the rest of the Occidental world employ about \$3,600,000,000. Previous to the late partial demonstrations of silver in the Latin Union and in Germany and the United Statisthess \$5,800,000,000 consisted of let us say, \$5,000,000,000 of gold and \$1,000,000 of let us say, \$5,000,000,000 silver. By continuing to exclude silver from equal participation with gold in the currency of the United States, and attempting to resume specie payments, we occasion a demand for say \$350,000,000 of gold wherewith to pay off the greenbacks and furnish bank reserves, and \$50,000 of silver in lieu of the fractional notes. If we could obtain these \$400,000,000 of micro and America, they would add so much to the stock of of coin in the Occidental world, which would then be \$2,250,000,000 of gold and \$1,000,000,000 of silver. This is the answer to the question so far as the Occidental world is concerned. The quantity of the precious metals needed for MONEY AND THE BASIS OF CREDIT

MONEY AND THE BASIS OF CREDIT
in the Occidedtal World—that is to say, the quantity needed to maintain prices at their present
level—is at least \$4,000,000,000. Of this sum the
United States, if it succeeds in resuming specie
payments, will hold about \$490,000,000. This sum the
United States, if it succeeds in resuming specie
payments, will hold about \$490,000,000. Or with
\$200,000,000. Why, gentlement, we have hed \$140,000,000 in specie in the Treasury on several occasions during the past ten years. If it is practicable to resume now with \$100,000,000, why was it
not practicable on those occasions with \$140,000,000?
It was certainly not for lack of desire on the part
of the Secretary of the Treasury, but because both
the Secretary of the Treasury, but because both
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WIDELY DISTRIBUTED. Instead of having to draw upon the Oocident alone, we would have the whole world to draw upon. Three hundred and fifty millions in gold form one seventh of the entire stock of that metal; the same sum in both the metals forms less than one sixteenth of the entire stock. If a draft of one seventh would occasion a fall in prices of 15 per cent., a draft of less than one sixteenth would occasion a decline of less than one sixteenth would occasion a decline of less than 6 per cent.; and while 15 per cent. during two and a half years—equal to 6 per cent. per annum—would sweep away all and more than all the profits of industry, which on the whole do not net over 3 or 4 per cent. 5 per cent. in two and a half years—equal to 22.5 per cent. per annum—would enable us to get back to a sound measure of values without the loss of more than a very small portion of our current industrial profits.

It has been oblected to the monetication of

DANGER OF A DEARTH OF METAL,

FROM OUR OWN MINES.

if they will. To adhere to the gold standard in the United States is to granuite say enhance the neutragges upon the nation. The ready market-ability of the precious metals, a fact which real-dess the product of the miner's labor available on the instant, forms a strong inducement to their production, and the competition is so great as to push the production to the verge of loss, perhaps own beyond it. The moment you destroy or im-tals this marketacility of the procious metals, as you do by demonstrising silver, you diminish the production. You could not do the same with wheat sother commodities. Upon these the law contiers

DEMAND ALONE BEGULATE THEIR SUPPLY

DEFAND ALONE REQUILATE THEIR SUPPLY.

It is not the same with the precious metals. Their supply has reference to the past-as well as the present and future. There is a stock of these metals in the world which has come down to us from the earliest ages of history, and every additional sunce produced affects this stock. There is no similar stock of any other commodities. Even in able lands and stone edifices fail to escape the ravages of time. Withinstal produced to-day you can discharge obligations for commodities and tensions sold or rendered, years ago. You cannot do the same with wheat grany other commodities and tensions sold or rendered, years ago. You cannot do the same with wheat grany other commodities and tensions sold or rendered, years ago. You cannot do the same with wheat or rendered years ago. You cannot do the same with wheat or the laws make the precious metals legal renders for the payment of dobt. You cannot force a creditor to receive payment in wheat or lands, but you can force him to accept payment in money. Hence the superior marketability of the precious metals—a marketability which is due, in the first place, to their intrinsic qualities of superior homogenity, divisibility, re-unitability, porability, etc., and in the second place to the law.

If you impair this marketability by demonstining one of the netal you reduce it to the same rank as any other commodity, to the rank of commodities which are produced only when each production of the demonstined metal. Far from it. The precious include to be produced, only the quantity still continue to be produced, only the quantity still continue to be produced, only the quantity.

PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMAND.

Rather than push the production of the metal to the verge of loss men will prefer to engage in some other occupation.

He maintained that our commerce with Asia depends upon the double standard. He said silver caused become any checker than it is at present. He then discussed at length the constitutional and legal aspects of the case. He treated of the comparative iscility and costs 'transporting gold and silver. He treated of the practical working of the double standard in France as codipared with the single standard in Germany. In conclusion he urged the uniong of the work of 1873, to corpect the blunder of interdicting the American silver dollar and substituting the single standard of gold for the money of the Constitution. He said we cannot, we dare not, avoid speedy action upon this subjects. Not only do reason, justice and authority units in urging us to retrace our steps; but the organic law commands us to do so; and the presence of perfit enjoins with the exandard of the country, Congress has led the nation away from the realths of prosperity and thrust it beyond the boundaries of safety. To refuse to replace it upon its former vantage-ground would be to incur a responsibility and deserve a reproach greater than that which men have over before felt themselves able to bear.

Mr. SHEKMAN said the speech of the Senator was very exhaustive. He wanted, however, to content some errors in regard to the law of 1876. That act had been first introduced in 1870, and was discussed and considered three years before its final passage, in February, 1812. It was prepared at the Treasury Department, sent to California and Europe, and was the poughly anderstood. The only material change in the set was that in relation to

which was inserted at the request of California interests. The act of 1873 had nothing whatever to do with the demonstrizing of silver, as supposed by the Senator from Nevada; the act of 1873 had mothing at all to do with this, it followed only the nation 1823.

The statute of 1873 was one of the most carefully-prepared statutes ever enacted in the world.

The statute of 1813 was one of the most carefully-prepared statutes ever enacted in the world. It left the old silver deliar exactly where the law of 1833 left it—a legal tender for all purposes. In reply to a question of Mr. Logax, he said that the act of 1873 did not permit any further coinage of the old silver dollar.

Mr. LOGAN also pointed out that the Rovised Statutes prescribed silver as a legal tender only to the amount of five dollars.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had often been asked why the silver dollar was dropped from the coins of the country. He said the reason was that before the act of 1873 the silver dollar was worth more than the gold dollar. There was no object in 1873, therefore, to provide for the silver dollar, because it would not have gone into circulation, but would have been exported. The act of 1873, he repeated, was a mere codification of the existing laws on the subject, the only difference being, as he had stated, the creation of the trade dollar, and the discontinuance of the

COING GE OF THE OLD SILVER DOLLAR. COIMAGE OF THE OLD SILVER DOLLAR.

Mr. LOGAN said he would come to the conclusion that the revisers of the statutes would naturally come to the conclusion that, as the power to coin the silver dollar was taken away, therefore, it was not to be supposed that silver should be a legal tender beyond five dollars. But when the silver dollar was restored, the people would expect that it should be again considered a legal tender for all amounts, as it was from 130 to 1878, and he was in favor of this.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee of Ways

and Means, reported a joint resolution providing that nothing contained in chapter three of title thirty-five shall prevent the issue of special tax stamps to manufacturers of liquors, malt liquors and tobacco, or to steamboats and railroads en-gaged in carrying passengers. Passed. Mr. HARRIS, of Va., called up as a privileged question the election case of Lemoyne vs. Far-well, from the Third Illinois district. Mr. RANDALL raised a question of consideration in favor of the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. HARRIS' motion was rejected—yeas 70,

nays 117.

By unanimous consent the bill to regulate the COLLECTION OF TAXES IN THE DISTRICT of Columbia, on which the final vote was pending

up and passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a copy The SPEAKER laid before the House a copy of the demurrer of the counsel for W. W. Belknap which had been served upon the Clerk of the House. Referred to the Board of Managers.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Offic, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report on the Pacific railroad. Ordered printed and recommitted. mitted.

Mr. WHITTHOENE, of Tenn., from the Naval Committee, asked leave to have printed and recommitted the testimony taken by that committee siting as an investigating, and a further order that the subsequent testimony be printed and recommitted.

that the subsequent testimony be printed and recommitted.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., said he would object to
the printing of anything not submitted to the
House.

The regular order was demanded, and the
House, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

The pending paragraph was that relating to the
San Francisco mint.

Mr. PIPER offered an amendment increasing
the appropriation for wages of workmen and adjusters from \$25.000 to \$45.000.

Mr. RANDALL offered a further amendment,
providing that the wages at

shall not exceed by more than 25 per cent, the wages paid at the Philadelphia mint, and had read a comparative sistement showing that at present there was paid an excess of over 30 per cent.

Mr. PIPER opposed the amendment of Mr. Randall, and contrasted the open-hearted, liberal spirit of the people of the great city of San Francisco with that of those of Philadelphia, the over-grown manufacturing town, who wanted everything and were willing to give nothing. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY said that the whole money appropriated for mints was only to please politicians Mr. KELLLEY said that the whole money appropriated for mints was only to please politicians in the cities where the mints were located. From 1849 to 1870 there had been coined at the mints \$540,000,000 of gold, which would have paid every deliar, and many millions more, if it had gone abroad in mint bars. To coin is to waste the metal, use up dies, consume acids, fuel and labor. Since 1821 there had been coined \$183,500.485 in silver, and had gone abroad and been maited into foreign coin, and there was not a million dollars left in American coin. Eleven millions of dollars had been spent since 1861 in this tom-foolery, in order to reduce the sum total of our exports of gold and silver. He toek from his pocket a dime of the new coinage, and proceeded to examine it

THE BAN FRANCISCO MINT

UNDER A GLASS. The woman, he said, had no date, the liberty-cap looked like a slouched night-cap, the pole disappears before it reaches it, the cross-bars shows the dies were unfinished and the little "S," that showed that it came from San Francisco, looked like a small eight or a German protzel. Why, the eld coins in the Philadelphia Museum, that antecdated the Christian era were elegant specimens of die-sinking and coinsings compared with this production of the magnificanteity of interaction of the control of the Pacific that so overtopped the little 'Hillage one hundred and sixty miles from the sea on Deinware creek. RAGGED, GREASY AND DILAPIDATED fractional ten-cent note, which he contrasted with the bright dime exhibited by Mr. Katler, declaring that, although he was not over-fastidious, his hands shrank from contact with the dirty rag.

His amendment was rejected.

Mr. WOODBURN. of Nev., made an effort to obtain an increase of the appropriation for the mint at Carson, Nevada, which had been cut down from \$10,000 last year to \$20,000 this year.

Mr. RANDALL said the committee had decided to do away with a mint at Carson, and make it an assay office only, but at the urgent solicitation of the superintendent. Dr. Linderman, they have consented to increase the appropriation.

He offered a substitute so as to provide for the necessary increase of officers and the appropriations for labor and materials; which was adopted.

Mr. PAGE, of Cal., commented with much earnestness upon the policy adopted by the Committee on Appropriations in crippling and cutting down to almost a mere assay office a mint within twelve miles of the rifebest mines in the world, and keeping up the mint at Philadelphia, which was three thousand miles from any mine. It would be as wise to locate a saw-mill where there was no timber. He said it was fortunate for the country that this Heuse was not the only body that had a voice in this legislation.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Colorado, offered an amendment extending the provisions of section Sois to the mints at Carson and Denver. Adopted. Also, an amendment requiring assays of ores to be made at the mints and assay offices whenever presented, and no larger price charged than the credited to the Government and accounted for in

22,600. Adopted.
Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., effered an amendment necessing the appropriation for the New Orleans

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., effered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the New Orleans mint from \$1,600 to \$14,600.

The appropriation made by the bill is simply for a person in charge of the building, while the amendment proposed by Mr. O'Brien proposes to but the works in operation as an assay office. He arged the adoption of his amendment, as there was brought to New Orleans by a single line of steamships over \$6,00,000 annually. He said the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures had considered the question, and were unanimous in recommending the appropriation.

The proposition to re-establish the assay office at New Orleans gave rise to a prolonged debate. The amendment was finally adopted

BY A LABGE MASORITY. BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Mr. EANDALL giving notice that he would ask a separate vote on it in the House.

Mr. KIDDER, of Dakota, offered an amendment, inserting \$4,000 for the assay office at Hoise City, Idaho: which was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of N. C., offered an amendment appropriating \$4,000, to continue the assay office at Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

This amendment was also adopted in opposition to the protests of Mesers. RANDALL and HOLNAN, On motion of Mr. KIDDER, Boise City was included in the amendment extending the provisions of section 345 of the Revised Statutes to the mints at Carson and Benver, permitting the issue of coin certificates for builton.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., offered an amendment to the ext paragraph, proposing for restore the CUT IT DOWN TO \$2,500.

At 5 o'clock, on notion of Mr. LORB, the committee rose, and he submitted in the House the rejoinder and sur-rejoinder to the demurrer of W. W. Beikmap, which consists of the allegations of the denurrer. The reply was adopted by the House, and the Clerk directed to file a copy of the same with the Secretary of the Senate immediately.

the same with the Secretary of the Senate immediately.

The House then went into committee, and resumed the consideration of the persurant fixing the salaries of the judges of the Territories.

The vote by tellers on the amendment resulted—year H, hays H.

No quorum voting, a compromise was effected by Mr. RANDALL consenting to permit the amendment to be offered to the bill when it comes up in the Hense.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment appropriating alone additional to the amount appropriated by the Territory of Utah for pfinling the laute of that Territory. Adopted.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass. offered an amendment providing that no judge of any Territory shall be full of accept any salary above that provided by law. Adopted.

The portion of the bill relating to the Territories was send-hand that relating to the War Department was reached, when the committee rose, and at 800 p. as the House edge-med.

McCOOK VI. RETHOLDS. What Mr. McTally Knows about the Way

Sim: The face of the sceiptural injunction, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," must; have been forgetten by General McCook when giving his testimony before the "House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department." But the bid saying, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," will certainly wrove a true one with regard to McCook. if tainly prove a true one with regard to McCook, I tainly prove a true one with regard to McCook, if this same committee will only investigate his con-duct while stationed on the Rio Grande. That a person, whose connection with all sorts of jobs and jobbing while in command at Fort Brown and Ringgold barracks, Texas, should undertake to expose the corruption of other offi-cers must be amaxing to any one not thoroughly acquainted with the position McCook knows he will be placed in, if the matter will only be taken hold of by the same committee that he has testi-tied before with respect to the conduct of General Reynolds.

iscouninted with the position McCook knows he will be placed in, if the matter will only be taken hold of by the same committee that he has testified before with respect to the conduct of General Reynoids.

He doubtless imagines that, by having told the first story of the misconduct on the part of other officers, what may be brought against him will be considered as only done for spite, but as I. am not personally acquainted with General Reynoids. I certainly cannot be considered as his shampion. I must, however, remark that it would be well for General McCook if his public record while stationed on the Rio Grande was as free from corruption as that of General Reynoids. The flagrant conduct of McCook was brought to public notice not only by the newspapers of the State of Texas, but by those of the city of New Orleans, Louisians, yet, segeened by some powerful influence, he has hitherto escaped the puntahment he so richly deserves. Not to occupy your columns with mere generalities. I make the following charges against General McCook, the truth of which can be substantiated by officers of the army, as well as by private citisens:

In That Gen. McCook, while in command at Fort Brown, Texas, in the year 1871, sold to Wm. Steele, of Monterey, Mexico, a quantity of arms and munitions of war, he well knowing at the interfer has said that, said Steele was acting as the agent of Gen. Geronimo Trevisio, Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, who had pronounced against the General Government of the Republic of Mexico, and who, by the way, is now the right hand bower of Gen. Diaz at Matamoras. The arms, &c., so sold to Steele were used by the insurgents against the Government of the Republic of Mexico, and who, by the way, is now the right hand bower of Gen. Diaz at Matamoras. The arms, &c., so sold to Steele were used by the insurgence of the ordinance department should show the sale of the arms, &c., but there is other proof which can be had.

2. That while Gen. McCook was in command at Ringgold barracks, in the year 1870,

Gen. McCook's connection with the parties who were awarded the contracts for the improvements made at Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks is so well knewn there that it is scarcely necessary for me to more than mention it. He cheated John P. Kelsey out of a corn contract, in order to give it to H. Chamberiain. Kelsey published a long lietter in Finke's Galveston Bulletia about the master.

With this communication I enclose a list of the names of the witnesses, who prove all, and a great deal more, than I have charged against McCook. The names, of course, I do not wish published, as most of them belong to the army, and some to McCook's own regiment.

McCook's own regiment.

Gov. John A. Burbank and daughter, of Rich-nond, Ind., are at the Ebbitt. Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt. Judge A. Taft, the Secretary of War, and wife are quartered at the Ebbitt house. Gen. Sherman, U. S. A., and Gen. McCook, Col. Toentillotte and Col. Bacon, of his staff, are

We are informed by Colonel B. F. Hawkes ommander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. E., that General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, has been secured to deliver the ora-tion at Arlington on Memorial Day, the 30th of May next.

May next.

E. A. Protois, esq., the special agent of the General Land Office, has just returned from an official visit to Arkansas and the Indian Territory, where he has been rengared for several months in uncarthing transfer relating to the entry of lands. nonths in uncarthing trauds releting to the entry if lands, &c. Commodere Tooker, the handsome and accompliested commander of the summer for larger for larger

ANOTHER BUSY B.

REECHER AND MOULTON.

Francis Wants to Come to an Issue at Once. NEW YORK, April 23.—Francis D. Moulton, in an open letter to Henry Ward Beecher, submits the following propositions: I will so amend my complaint at law that the issue shall be, if it is were an adulteror, you then well knowing that what I said was true. Walving all formalities, ! hegree that all witnesses shall be heard with-out technical objection who know anything of any fact tending to prove that issue, either of their own knowledge or by the state-ment of either party concerned in the double erime, or any other testimony the fribinal before which the trial is had shall chose to hear. As I which the trait is find small chock to make. As a ide not desire to get any money from you by my suff, which would perhaps be paid from the lunds of the church, which ought to be devoted to a better use than indemnifying you against the consequences of your crimes. I will ask no dumages whatever sare the months and of one dolages whatever savelike roomfall sum of one dol-lar if the issue is found to be jumy jayop. Moul-ton offers to submit the issue to a jury summoned in the ordinary mode, or by ex-Presideh Wooley, of Yale College, or by Deacon George C. Robin-son, of Plymouth Church, or by jury half selected by Thomas G. Shearman and Edward Beecker, and the other by himself, the wardiet of the ma-jority to be accepted as the final decision.

The Arrival of the Emperor in San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, April 25,-Dom Pedro an party arrived this evening at Pleasanton, forty niles from this city. His cuz was detached from the train and put behind another engine, and rushed over the road a half hour shead of the overland train. The object was to avoid any pub-lic demonstration on arrival, and it was a perfect success. The party passed through Oakland with out attracting attention, crossed the bay, and ar-riving at the wharf, took carriages to the Palace hotel, where they entered without half a dozen people knowing they had arrived. On the arrival of the regular train at Oakhand a great crowd was in attendance, with bands playing and colors flying, while Dom Pedro was already enconced in apartments at the Palace. At Saframento Dom Pedro and party hassily examined the workshops of the Central Pacific railroad. The party will remain in the city four or five days, going thence to other points of interest. botel, where they entered without half a done

The Prince of Wales in Madrid. MADRID, April 27.-The Prince of Wales and the Southern railway station, with a detachment of infantry, forming a guard of honor. The King and the Princes, with their suites, entered the city in seven carriages, each drawn by four horses, escorted by the Royal Horseguards. On the ar-rival of the royal pasty at the palace they were received by the grandees of Spain, the Ministers and Court officials, the royal band playing "God Save the Queen."

The Uties Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., April 25 .- The hotels are fille the convention from New York and elsewhere. The State Central Committee to night decided that the anti-Tammany and other contesting delegations may be provided with seats in the half, but not in the convention; that the Tammany and other delegations whose seats are contested shall be provided with seats in the souvention and held them until the committee on contested seats decide they are not entitled to them. The convention is claimed to be overwhelmingly in favor of the administration of Governor Tilden, but it is not probable that the delegation to be sent to St. Louis will be instructed.

Outrage and Buffianism. TROY, N. Y., April 25.—A few weeks ago M. L. Filley, a stove manufacturer on Green Island, re-duced the wages of his employees. The molders struck and non-union men were employed in the places of the disaffected ones. Demonstrations places of the disaffected ones. Demonstrations were subsequently made by the union workmen, but nothing serious occurred until early this morning, when between fifty and one hundred masked men surrounded a house where several non-union men boarded, disarmed the policeman employed to protect them, cut the alarm-telegraph wires, and brutally assaulted the workmen. One man was shot four times, and it is feared is seriously injured. Three others are also badly injured. It is believed that one of the ringleaders was mortally wounded, as he was shot while in the act of assaulting one of the party. The ruffians escaped unmolested.

TROY, N. Y., April 25,-A. B. Elliott, protor of the Sunday Trojan, was convicted in criminal action for libel this afternoon. The pacriminal action for libel this afternoon. The pa-per was Democratic and the organ of a faction of that party. The bill consisted in charging a mem-ber of the opposing faction with being a convicted criminal. The editor was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 or to be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of one hundred and fifty days. An appeal will be taken.

Defalcation.

WILMINOTON, DRL, April so.—Dr. Nolen, for some years past United States collector of this port, is a defaulter to the amount of \$5,000. The faste wars attenuated by Special Agent Morris, and are that in 1872 a wrecked vessel was taken but Nolen failed to turn over to the Government its portion.

Death on the Rail. WELLAND, ONT, April 25.-A freight train or Welland, Out, april 22—A regard that the Canada Southern railway last night ran into the Welland canal, badly wrecking the feeder, engine and eight freight-cars. Engineer Qady-and the fireman were killed. It is supposed the engineer was asieen, and did not observe that the signals were up and the bridge open. The canal is not obstructed.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 25.—A special from Turcalcora to the Montgomery Advertiser says that E. T. Fitch, of New Haven, Conn., in a fit of delir.um to-day cut his wife's throat with a rasor, killing her instantly. The unfortunate lady was a former resident of Tuscaloosa, and was on a visit to friends there.

California Convention. SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 .- A dispatch fro

meets to morrow, is to send a delegation to Cin-cinnati, uninstructed, to act for the best interests of the party. Delegates individually express preference for Bristow or Blaine. Fair in Alabama. Hostis, Ala, April 25.—The third annual fair of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association of the Gulf City opened to-day. Many strangers are present, and the display is fine. Hon. Henry P. Kimball, of Illinois, delivered the opening address. The fair will continue until Saturday.

Boston, April 25.—The Massachusetts art ection for the Centennial left to-day. PRILADELPHIA, April 25.—The special meeting of the United States Centennial Commission will commence to merrow. A large number of the commissioners are already in the city, and the rest are expected to-night or in the morning. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 25.—Gov. Beverid SPRINGPIRLO, ILL., April 2.—107. Boveringe to-day issued a proclamation unging the people of the State, in accordance with a joint resolution recently passed in Congress, to assemble in their respective towns this coming Fourth of July and listen to a historical sketch of their towns or counties, and that such sketch be deposited, as requested by the resolution in State, town and Federal archives. PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The blockade of car

PRILADELPHIA, April 22.—The blockade of carloaded with articles for exhibition at the Centennial, which a few days ago threatened to be serious, has, by the exertions of the officers of the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, been entirely
cleared up, and now goods are being unloaded at
fast as they come in. The difficulty referred to
arose from a lack of experience rather than a
want of energy on the part of the gentlemen who
had contracted with the Commission to unload
and distribute in their proper sections of the
different buildings the exhibits, but as soon as the
situation threatened to be seclous the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offered to the contractor
and the Commission the aid of their organization,
with such good results that the large accumulation of freight was soon unloaded and properly
distributed. It is estimated that three fourths of
the goods are now in the building, and not the
slightest difficulty is apprehended in taking care
of the remainder as fast as they arrive.

was held here last Friday, with M. Harent, president of the municipal council, chafrman, at which Dr. Robinst and others made vicient speeches, going so far as to justify the commune. On account of the inflammatory and illegal character. count of the inflammatory and illegal character of the proceedings, the Government has instituted proceedings against the organizers of the meeting. It is also stated that the Journal Les Droits De L'Homsie will be prosecuted under the press laws for publishing Dr. Robinet's speech. The prefect of the Seine has submitted to the manicipal council the project of the ioan of \$24,600,000 for public improvements in the city.

municipal council the project of the loan of \$22,500,000 for public improvements in the city.
THE STATUE OF LIBERTY IN NEW YORK HARBOR.
PARIS, APRIL 35.—The grand operatic festival,
organized by the Franco-American Union, to
raise funds for the erection of the statue of Liberty
in New York harbor, was held to-night. The exterior and stage of the opera house were decorated
with American flags. The audience was a brilliant one, consisting of many distinguished persons and the clite of Parisian society. Among
those present were Minister Washburne, and all
the members of his legation, ex-President Thiers,
M. M. Waddington, Oscar bel-Lafayotte, Rochambeau and DeTooqueville. The American colony
was very fullyfrepresented.
The opera company and the orchestra executed
several relections. Eight hundred picked singers
from the various orpheon societies joined in the
performance of a cantata, entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World," dedicated to the people of
the United States, and composed especially for
the occarion, by Charles Gound. The work was
rendered with great spirit, and received with immense applause. Several patrioffe fongs were
sung. The audience was most enthusiastic. M.
Laboulaye delivered an cloquent address. He described the position of France and America in 176,
and reviewed the everts leading to the Revolution.
He said the preclamation of free republican government in the modern world. He pointed out
the part taken by the French nobility in the
achievement of American liberty, and concluded
as follows: "The proposed moraument symbolizes
American freedom, which bears peace and enlightenment everywhere. It will be an eternal
nonument of the friendship of France and
America ver recalling the united names of
Washington and Lafayette and the union of two

The Peace of Europe Not to be Disturbed. St. Perenseuro, April 25 .- The Official Gazette o-day says the fears entertained for the peace of Ottoman Ministry had decided to invade Monte-negro, Russia immediately invited, the Powers to furnish their representatives with the identical. furnish their representatives with the identical instructions, for the purpose of dissuading the Porte from taking the offensive. Germany, Austria, France and Italy have already acquiesced, and there is every reason to expect that England, in this most dangerous criefs, will acquiesce also. Aiready advices from Constantinopie are more favorable. The Sultan has instructed his foreign ministers emphatically to disavow any agreesize

tention, and to give assurance that the covernents in Albani are only defensive. AMUSEMENTS.

with all the original scenery and cast of charac-ters to the National on Monday evening next. Miss Rose Eytings, whose name is identified with

its success in New York, and who is one of the best actresses upon the stage, will act Rose Michel, the heroine.

We give the story of the play, which, as will be seen, is very simple, yet intensely interesting. The first act shows us a returned Baron de Balleire, in front of the house of the Count du Vernay, at Paris. He comes there to claim a wife whom he half deceived, mattrented and abandoned, and who had, found, refuge and protection from that noble family. The young Count du Vernay defends the injured lady, and tells the Baron that he will kill him like a dog if he finish him again set foot upon his land. The threat is heard by hundreds. In the meantime, in this same city, we are shown the betrothal of Louise Michel to young Bernaed, delightedly acquiesced in by her mother, Rose Bliehel.

In the second act we are shown the parlor of the

t storms.
"Hot punch, Pierre!"
"Yes, my Lord."

"Yes, my Lord."
Pierre drugs a glass and gives it him.
"Have you the money, my Lord."
"Yes, here in this pocket-book."
Pierre reasons that one hundred thousand is ten times more than ten thousand. The night is terrible, the river high, the Baron locked in sleep—one blow. He draws his knife, passes the door to the room where he has lodged the Baron as Rose steps from her room. A groun, a struggle, and candle in one hand, knife in the other, Pierre re-appears only to face his horror stricken wife.

"Assassin"
"Denounce me, and what becomes of your
"benounce me, and what becomes of your

wife.

"Assassin:"

"Denounce me, and what becomes of your child?"

To break off her child's marriage, to blast her for life, or to keep silent. The struggle ends in the triumph of the mother's love. She keeps silent.

But she will not have that money kept. Sho takes it back to Du Vernay's. She places it in his cabinet. It is found there, the late visit of the Baron is acknowledged, the threat remembered, and young Du Vernay is arrested for the crime. The Michels are examined. Rose's manner excites suspicion. The two mothers, each with a child's life at stake, are confronted.

"Speak, Rose, in your child's name!"

"In my child's name, I—can tell you nothing." They send her to the rock, and still she is silent. In the last act we see Du Vernay in prison, and the ominous noises of the arceptic prefect of the the miserer of the ownering gallery of the prison, where one catches a bird's-eye view of old Paris sleeping tranquilly in the moonlight. He coases sto provide a way of escape for Du Vernay. He confides that way to Rose, who sends for Pierre to aid her in effecting the escape of the innocent young noble. Pierre comes. The way is found; the innocent man's foot is on the first stop to liberty; the guard arrives.

"From whom?"

"Pierre Michel."

This treachery and cowardice turn the scale. Rose riess like the Greek Ate. Conscience resumes its sway, even over maternal love, and she denomices her scoundral husband as the murderer of the Baron de Belleire.

If this play had done nothing else, it has done much in demonstrating that the theatrical and even the dramatic art can achieve its finest efforts without decking itself in the phosporescent robes of adultery and reduction.

Prof. Sheldon's May Ball.

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Prof. Sheldon has selected Tallmadge hall as
the place for holding his May ball, and Friday
evening, May 19, as the time. Miss E. L. Prather, the Queen, is a most judicious selection,
being tall, graceful and a very pretty demi-blonde.
Her maids are Misses Fannie Clark, Mary Ham-Her maids are Misses Fannie Clark, Mary Hammond, Emma Maxwell and Mattie Stamper, with little Vallie Cross as crown-bearer. The juvenile May Queen, Miss Nellie Acker, is a charming little brunette. Her maids are Misses Minerva, Sheldon, Ella Gornie Deaver and Ida Pumphreys, with Dottie Markriter as crown-bearer. Queen of Flowers, Miss Salile Pumphreys, is a very beautiful little lady, and will no doubt do credit to the part. Her maids are Misses May Dearing, Lirsie Ruff, Helen Morris and Nina Gunion; crown-bearer, Miss Laura Brook, Queen of Daneing, Miss Lou Durant, a beautiful and accomplished little dancer; maids, Misses Inex King, Luile Redd, Lillie Baker and Mamie Manger; crown-bearer, Miss May T. Duell. Fairy Queen, Miss Belle Hunt: maids, Misses Alice Burdette, Emma MeNeir, Bessie Markriter and May Stott; crown-bearer, Miss May Misses Alice Burdette, Emma MeNeir, Bessie Markriter and May Stott; crown-bearer, Miss May Huyek, Estella Huyek, Alida Heariques, C. M. Moorn, May Williams, Lucy Lilliey, Margarita Spalding, May Duneanson, Gracie Acker, Mamie Pumphreys, Florence Croghan, Florence Dearing, Carrie Lansburg, Minnie Laasburg and Katto Drummond. Cavallers—Masters Lucien C. Higgins, Thos. Durant, George Hobbs, Albert Acker, Moor S. Falls, Arthur Hooc, Edelin Hamilton, Chas Kalbins, J. Barry Adams, Willie Burdette, Durell Sanderson, Edwin Murdeck, A. B. Morrison, E. Drummond, W. B. Keyser, Schayler Stokes, Nieholas Acker, A. H. Semmes, W. H. Hamilton, Henry Lansburg, M. F. Wade, A. Hasmilton, P. S. Gunion, Brook Baker, Willie Roose and S. Lansburg, Floor manager—Mr. Fred, A. Gee, Assistants—R. Kroning, Stacy Potts, Jas. M. Sharp, E. A. Hall, T. Coughlar, L. E. Towers and George R. Phillips. mond. Emma Maxwell and Mattie Stamper, with

It is to be regretted that there are only two more performances of this grand tragedy—a mati-nee to-day at 20'clock, and to-night at 8 o'clock. nee to-day at 20 clock, and to-night at 8 o'clock. It may, perhaps, never occur during the present generation that there will be such an array of talent as is presented in this great play—Davenport, Barrett, Bangs and Levick, sustained by artists who have been specially selected for their fitness for their respective reles. The senery and appointments are faithfully realistic and strictly correct. The final scene, the burning of Brutus' body, is one of the most imposting corremonless ver witnessed upon any stage.

Death of Barney Williams New York, April 25.—Barney Williams, the well-known actor, who has been ill for some time past, died at 1:30 o'clock thir afternoon, at his